

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Antrostomus vociferus in South Carolina in Winter.—An adult male Whippoorwill was brought to me on January 6, 1893, that had been caught in a small steel trap. The trap was set by a lad purposely for this bird, as I had offered him a reward. It was caught by one foot.

The fact that this bird was taken during the coldest weather that South Carolina ever experienced for more than forty years makes it probable that this bird winters regularly in this locality.—Arthur T. Wayne, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

The Horned Lark (Otocoris alpestris) near Charleston, South Carolina.

—On January 18, 1893, there was a fall of snow. This is a remarkable occurrence for the coast region of South Carolina. The weather was bitterly cold during the following seven days, when it moderated.

I was afield early every morning, and I was well repaid on the morning of the 20th, when I discovered three Horned Larks soaring very high. Finally one alighted in a corn field, when it was promptly shot.

The same day I discovered a flock of about fifteen, which were feeding in an old field. I secured two, on the ground, and two while they were flying, making five taken in all.

I failed to find the birds after they flew away, although I searched every field carefully for miles in every direction. No more were seen on the following days.

As far as I am aware this is the first record for the seaboard of South Carolina, and the most southerly record of its occurrence. To make sure of the form I sent a specimen to Mr. William Brewster, and he has pronounced it true alpestris.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina.

Acanthis linaria in Alabama.—In September, 1874, a male Redpoll was shot by the writer near Stevenson, Alabama. I can find no other record for this species south of latitude 35°, and, judging from my own observations in Tennessee and northern Georgia, this is a very rare bird in either of the above-named States.—F. T. Park, Warner, Hickman Co., Tennessee.

The Field Sparrow Wintering in Massachusetts.—On the 19th of December, 1892, I found a Field Sparrow (Spizella pusilla) in Wellesley, Massachusetts, and three weeks later, January 8, saw it again in the same place—a sheltered and sunny nook, with a weedy garden patch and plenty of thick evergreens. My only previous meeting with this Sparrow during the winter months was in Wakefield, Mass., December 21, 1890.—Bradford Torrey, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Junco ridgwayi in Colorado.—While collecting near Boulder, Colorado, Nov. 25, 1892, I secured a specimen of Junco ridgwayi Mearns. The pink of the sides is not so extensive as in specimens of Junco annectens in